FROM THE DETROIT DAILY ADVERTISER. CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR 7TH CIRCUIT DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN. The United States vs. Joshua Howard, late Marshal of Michigan. —Action of assumpsit to recover balance due from defendant of \$1,113.13 in his bands, for which he had presented vouchers, which were rejected by the accounting officers in Washington, although they were duly certified, taxed, and allowed by the court or one of the judges thereof. After the presentation of such vouchers, all of which, save one, had been presented to the Auditor and Comptroller, and by them rejected as credits to the defendant, the court charged the jury on the several points presented by the counsel for the defendant as follows, viz :

1. That all vouchers for the legal fees of the clerk, attorney, marshal, witnesses, and jurors, in "criminal prosecu-tions," if certified and examined by the court or one of the judges thereof, must be passed in the usual manner at and the amount thereof paid out of the Treasury of the United States, and that the jury must allow to the defendant all such items; and that the certificate and examination by the court or judge in such cases, under the 4th section of the act of 1792, is conclusive of the legality of said fees, and final; and that the accounting officers at Washington cannot look behind that certificats.—Act 8th May, 1792, sec. 4, vol. 1, Statutes at Large, on page 277. Opinions of Judge Story and Chief Justice Taney, on file in the clerk's office.

That by the 4th section above referred to the Judge is made That by the 4th section above referred to the Judge is made the auditing officer of the Treasury Department; as much as any other auditor in the Treasury Department at Washington. When accounts are allowed and examined by the Judge, we instruct you to give credit to the defendant. Congress has clothed the Judge with authority as an auditing officer, and as the one most competent to judge; and if accounts are once allowed, are to be paid.

They cannot go behind the certificate of the Judge at Washington, and if he, the judge, or court, has passed on the account, the door is closed against the Government; it is final, and the accounts are not to be again disturbed.

2. That the compensation of the marshal and other offi-

Inal, and the accounts are not to be again disturbed.

2. That the compensation of the marshal and other officers of the Court in CIVIL cases in this district do not require the examination and certificate of the Judge, but are fixed by the act of 1841, which provides that "for only services (including the compensation for mileage) performed by said officers, (marshal, clerk, or attorney,) in the discharge of their official duties, for which no compensation was provided by the law of the State of Michigan on the 3d of March, 1841, (the day of the passage of said act.) such officers shall re-(the day of the passage of said act,) such officers shall receive such fees as are now (March 3, 1841) allowed by law, according to the existing usage and practice of the said courts of the United States."—U. S. Statutes at Large, volume 5,

3. That on the 3d of March, 1841, the day of the passag of said act, there was no compensation allowed by the laws of the State of Michigan to either the sheriff, clerk, or attorneys of the State courts, and that consequently the com-pensation of the marshal, clerk, and attorneys in civil cases pending in the courts of this district are to be taxed and al-lowed "according to the existing users. lowed "according to the existing usage and practice of said Courts of the United States" on the 3d of March, 1851.

4. That the practice and usage so existing in the Courts of the United States on the 3d of March, 1841, was established in civil cases by the rules of this Court, Nos. 70,71,72, 73; that all rejected items in the defendant's account in cryss matters, taxed and allowed according to the said rules, were "allowed by law, according to the THEN (March 3, 1841) EXISTING usage and practice of the Courts of the United States" for this State, and that the defendant is entitled to a credit for each voucher so taxed and certified under said rules.

5. That if the jury find, from the vouchers adduced in

5. That if the jury find, from the vouchers adduced in "criminal prosecutions," that the same have been examined and certified by the court or one of the judges thereof, they will allow to the defendant all such vouchers; and if they find, from the vouchers adduced by the defendant in civil cases, that the same are taxed and certified, "according to the usage and practice of the Circuit Court of the United States" for this district, as it existed on the 3d of March, 1841, they will then allow all such vouchers as credits to the defendant.—Act of 1792.—Act of March 3, 1841.

After hearing the charge of the Court the jury retired, and, after a few minutes' consultation, allowed to the defendant all the items rejected by the Comptroller, and rendered a verdict in favor of the United States for \$3.35 cents. GEORGE C. BATES, U. S. District Attorney, for plaintiff; D. B. DUFFIELD, Esq. for defendant.

NEW CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

We find the following statements in the Mobile Herald and Tribune, and, if substantiated, the discovery will be in-valuable, especially in this section of the country. We re-

"The conclusions of the author," says Professor Stone " are based upon careful chemical research and results from the use of the remedy. His researches show that in man, as well as in vegetables and inferior animals, phosphate of lime as well as albumen and fat is absolutely essential for the foras well as albumen and fat is absolutely essential for the for-mation of cells, and he considers that many of the pathologi-cal states of the system depend upon a deficiency of this salt. The affections in which it is advised are ulcerations dependant upon a general dyscrasia, and not a mere local affection; in-fantile atrophy, in those suffering from rickets and consequent diarrhœa and tuberculous diseases, particularly of the lungs

in the early stages."
Struck by this article, Prof. Stone tested it, and he thus de scribes three cases in which its virtues were very obvious. The first was that of a slave, who was admitted to the Profeasor's Infirmary in July, with a disease of the nose, the whole system showing great progress in scrofulous decay. The usual remedies were unsuccessfully applied until August, when cod liver oil was used, but the disorganization of the stomach was increased by it. The phosphate of lime was then applied, eight grains three times a day. Its good effects

were soon apparent. It and the oil were therefore adminis-tered together, and the patient soon was restored to health.

The second case is that of a young lady aged 24. Her disease was one of "unmixed phthisis, which might have been expected to terminate in the course of a few months" fatally. The upper part of both her lungs was filled with tubercles, and in some places were beginning to soften. The case was evidently a bad one. The treatment of codliver oil was at first used, but without marked improvement. The phosphate of lime was then administered with the oil, and result, as in the case of the negro, was soon apparent.

The patient was rapidly getting well.

The third case was that of a child seven years of age, in which the phosphate of lime was used with complete success.

We can only refer briefly to these cases for the purpose of directing attention to the subject. Before the dreadful diseases which they describe scientific men have stood abashed. That there is some remedy for them we can hardly doubt and this may, if a new thing, be the desideratum which science is in search of.

Kossuth and Genin.—The newspapers, full-mouthed, have opened in praire of Genin, the hatter—who, since his purchase of a seat at the first Lind concert for six hundred purchase of a seat at the first Lind concert for six hundred dollars, more or less, has been quite a prominent person in the eye of the public—in consequence of his proposal to contribute \$1,000 to a "Kossuth Fund," the plan of which contemplates the accumulation of \$100,000, to be invested for this exiled patriot. Kossuth, no doubt, deserves high praise, and every body who thinks so, and whose purse and heart can be persuaded to expand simultaneously, will be able at any moment to appropriate what he pleases to this liberal object. But we are inclined to think, with a writer in the National Intelligencer, that we shall then be doing much more for the toreign than we ever have done for the very more for the foreign than we ever have done for the very greatest of domestic patriots. We have been living for seventy years on the fame, the greatness, and the public services of Washisoton; our population has grown to thirty millions, who speak daily their stereotyped eloquence in his honor, and yet for fifteen years has an almost fruitless effort been made to raise the sum of \$150,000 for his monument! Our thirty millions of grateful patriots expend so much of their strength in declaring their gratitude, love, and veneration, that none remains for any vulgar practical illustration of it, such as "laying down the dust" would imply. The simple fact is, that most of these estentations schemes of benevolence and gratitude originate in a desire for notoriety. Vanity thus endeavors to cover herself with the robes of virtue, in order that all eyes may be upon her. Men will give more for the foreign than we ever have done for the very vanty thus endeavors to cover herself with the robes of virtue, in order that all eyes may be upon her. Men will give their thousands in charilies where they are assured of the publication of their good deeds, where, if the thing is to be kept a secret, you shall not be able to extort from them a sixpence for any sort of benevolence.—Charleston News.

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS IN BRITISH REGIMENTS .- The Secretary of War, in the debate last session on the army estimates, expressed his belief that Parliament ere long would timates, expressed his belief that Parliament ere long would be called on to furnish means by which the officers of the army might be enabled to obtain that amount of knowledge absolutely requisite before they ought to be promoted to the rank of captain. We have recently learned that it is the intention of the authorities to make early arrangements for appointing to regiments competent instructers, and that in the next estimates a sum will be proposed for that purpose. It seems that all intention of appointing captains to the regiments seems that all intention of appointing captains to the regiments as military instructers has been relinquished, and that as yet nothing definitive has been done, though many proposals and agreements from high queriers have been submitted. uggestions from high quarters have been submitted.

[London Naval and Military Gazette.

SWALLOW BARN.

PROM THE "LITERARY WORLD."

SWALLOW BARN is such another reproduction of the life of Old Virginia as Bracebridge Hall is of the cheerful Old England. Both we fear are pictures of fading and half-forgotten existences; but they will remain happy types of the minds of their respective authors; genial, graceful views of human nature and social life; ideals which, even in the most troublous times, will be always more or less realized; for the heart will always answer to scenes of quiet and friendship, traits of domestic happiness, and carefully nurtured home humors. Mr. KENNEDY drew such a picture of life some twenty years ago in his Swallow Barn. He intimates to us now in the preface to the new edition of the work that all this romance of the Old Dominion is becoming traditional. It is doubtless so, and much to be regretted is the fact of the changes coming over our old national manners of the era of the Revolution; but we have the guarantee in the favorable reception of works of this class that the spirit is not extinct. Sure we are that what was amiable and happy in those old times will be reproduced sgain in new and stranger forms, perhaps, but in the ancient vitality.

The early manners of the American people, the exhibition of the sudden effects of the liberty of the new world upon the culture of the old, the mixture of refinement and simplicity, the drawing-room planted in the forest, the courtier turned planter, the pampered Puritan worshipping in his own way, with the consequent train of family usages and the thousand interminglings of Europe with the virgin soil of the new country-these in their better development afford some of the finest topics for our romance-writers, where his privileges blend with the sober duties of the historian. We have one such picture of primitive manners-people call them primitive ; but there was a world of antecedent culture for their growthin Mrs. Grant's "Mempirs of an American Lady" of the Dutch colonists of the Hudson. Mr. Judd has given us some strong, vigorous touches of New England life in his Margaret. Hawthorne has presented many traits less literally-veiled by his sombre fancy-of a later era with far different circumstances : Mrs. Kirkland's New Home is a faithful version.

Mr. Kennedy's book is and will remain a favorite picture of the South. Its very languor is characteristic of the topic You have no keen sentences or closely-packed energetic writing, but a leisurely induction of incident and anecdote There is time enough before us all: "old Virginia never tires;" and of a long summer afternoon or winter's fireside, Swallow Barn may be safely entertained as among the mos cheerful of companions. Its sketches are commonly of the Irvingesque type, amiable in temper, but not without an occasional touch of humorous satire to relieve them from the insipidity of dull eulogy. In pleasant proof of this read the following hit at Virginia elequence. Frank Meriwether, one of the dramatis personæ, the pegs upon which the author hangs his essays, is thus introduced near the commencement

SPLATTERTHWAITE DUBBS.

"I observe, moreover, that he has a constitutional fond ness for paradoxes, and does not scruple to adopt and republish any apothegm that is calculated to startle one by its novelty. He has a correspondence with several old friends, who were with him at college, and who have now risen into an extensive political notoriety in the State : these gentlemen furnish him with many new currents of thought, along which he glides with a happy velocity. He is essentially meditative in his character, and somewhat given to declamation; and these traits have communicated a certain measured and deli-herate gesticulation to his discourse. I have frequently seen him after dinner stride backwards and forwards across the room for some moments, wrapped in thought, and then fling himself upon the sofa, and come out with some weighty doubt, expressed with a solemn emphasis. In this form he lately began a conversation, or rather a speech, that for a mo-ment quite disconcerted me. 'After all,' said he, as if he had been talking to me before, although these were the first had been talking to me before, although these were the first words he uttered—then making a parenthesis, so as to qualify what he was going to say—'I don't deny that the steamboat is destined to produce valuable results—but after all, I much question (and here he bit his upper lip, and paused an instant,) if we are not much better without it. I declare, I think it strikes deeper at the supremacy of the States than mest persons are willing to allow. This annihilation of space, sir, is not to be desired. Our protection against the evils of consolidation consists in the very obstacles to our intercourse. valuable, especially in this section of the country. We regret that the quantity of the medicine to be administered at a dose is not given:

In the first number of the New Orleans Monthly Medical Register, which we noticed a few days ago, we find an article by Professor Stone on the virtues of "Phosphate of Lime in Scrofula and other depraved states of the system" which is of some moment. It was suggested by an essay in the London Lancet on the "physiology and pathology of the oxalate and phosphate of lime, and their relation to the formation of cetts."

The transmignations and decadence of open of this contemparatics. This Splatterthwaite Dubbs of Dinwiddie (or some such name—Frank is famous for quoting the opinions of his contemparatics. This Splatterthwaite, I take it, was some old college chum who had got into the Legislature, and I dare say made pungent speeches)—Dubbs of Dinwiddie (or some such name—frank is famous for quoting the opinions of his contemparatics. This Splatterthwaite, I take it, was some old college chum who had got into the Legislature, and I dare say made pungent speeches)—Dubbs of Dinwiddie (or some such name—frank is famous for quoting the opinions of his contemparatics. This Splatterthwaite Dubbs of Dinwiddie (or some such name—frank is famous for quoting the opinions of his contemparatics. This Splatterthwaite, I take it, was some old college chum who had got into the Legislature, and I dare say made pungent speeches)—Dubbs of Dinwiddie (or some such name—frank is famous for quoting the opinions of his contemparatics. This Splatterthwaite Dubbs of Dinwiddie (or some such name—frank is famous for quoting the opinions of his contemparatics. This Splatterthwaite Dubbs of Dinwiddie (or some such name—frank is famous for quoting the opinions of his contemparatics. This Splatterthwaite Dubbs of Dinwiddie (or some such name—frank is famous for quoting the opinions of his contemparatics. This Splatterthwaite Dubbs of Dinwiddie (or some such name—frank is famous for quoting the opinions of po

expressions give the history of more than one worn-out metaphor, which, s'arting from some great orator, is ignominiously

banded about by vulgar declaimers: DECLINE AND FALL OF METAPHOR.

" Meriwether had given several indications, immediately after breakfast, of a design to pour out upon us the gathere ruminations of the last twenty-four hours, but we had evaded the storm with some caution, when the arrival of two or three neighbors—plain, homespun farmers—who bad ridden to Swallow Barn to execute some papers before Frank as a magistrate, funished him with an occasion that was not to be lost. After dispatching their business, he detained them, os-tensibly to inquire about their crops and other matters of tensibly to inquire about their crops and other matters of their vocation, but in reality to give them that very flood of politics which we had escaped. We of course listened without concern, since we were assured of an auditory that would not flinch. In the course of this disquisition he made use of a figure of speech which savored of some previous study, or at least was highly in the oratorical vein. 'Mark me, gonat least was highly in the oratorical vein. 'Mark me, gentlemen,' said he, contracting his brow over his fine thoughtful eye, and pointing the forefinger of his left hand directly at the face of the person he addressed, 'Mark me, gentlemen—you and I may not live to see it, but cur children will see it, and wail over it—the sovereignty of this Union will be as the rod of Aaron; it will turn into a serpent, and swallow up all that struggle with it.' Mr. Chub was present at this solemn denunciation, and was very much affected by it. He rubbed his hands with some briskness, and uttered his applause in a short but vehement panegyric, in which were heard only the detached words—'Mr. Burke—Cicero.'
'"The next day Ned and myself were walking by the school-house, and were hailed by Rip, from one of the windows, who, in a sly under tone, as he beckoned us to come close to him, told us 'if we wanted to hear a regular preach, to stand fast.' We could look into the school-room unobserved, and there was our patriotic pedagogue haranguing the boys with a violence of action that drove an additional supply of blood into his face. It was careed the school-house of the school of action that drove an additional supply of blood into his face.

served, and there was our patriotic pedagogue haranguing the boys with a violence of action that drove an additional supply of blood into his face. It was apparent that the old gentleman had got much beyond the depth of his hearers, and was pouring out his rhetoric more from oratorical vanity than from any hope of enlightening his audience. At the most animated part of his strain, he brought himself by a kind of climax to the identical sentiment uttered by Meriwether the day before. He warned his young hearers—the oldest of them was not show fourtesm—tokeen a lyng-aved care more

day before. He warned his young hearers—the oldest of them was not above fourteen—'to keep a lynx-eyed gaze upon that serpent-lke ambition which would convert the Government at Washington into Aaron's rod, to swallow up the independence of their native State.'

"This conceit immediately ran through all the lower circles at Swallow Barn. Mr. Tongue, the overseer, repeated it at the blackemith's shop, in the presence of the blacksmith and Mr. Absalom Bulrush, a spare, ague-and-feverish husbandmen who occupies a muddy slip of marsh land on one of the river bottoms, which is now under mortgage to Meriwether; and from these it has spread far and wide, though a good deal diluted, until in its circuit it has reached our veteran groom Carey, who considers the sentiment as importing something Carey, who considers the sentiment as importing something of an awful nature. With the smallest encouragement, Carey will put on a tragi comic face, shake his head very slowly, turn up his eyeballs, and open out his broad scaly hands, while he repeats with labored voice, 'Look out, Master Ned! Aaron's rod a black snake in Old Virginsy!' Upon which, as we fall into a roar of laughter, Carey stares with astonishment at our irreverence. But having been set to acting this scene for us once or twice, he now suspects us of some joke, and asks "if there isn't a copper for an old negro," which if he succeeds in getting he runs off, telling us "he is too 'cute to make a fool of himself.'"

Of the illustrations we can say they are additions to the work, on a favorite theory of our own that any pictures help the imagination.

* Swallow Barn; or a Sojourn in the Old Dominion. By J. P. Kennedy. Revised edition. With twenty illustrations by Strother. Putnam.

A WILL CASE involving much property was on trial several days last week in Philadelphie, and occasioned much interest. The devisee was an old man of eighty-three, and when he died left his property to an illegitimate son, by a will made two years before his death. His nephews, as heire at law, disputed the will, on the ground that he was of unsound mind, and after forty witnesses were examined, some of whom deposed that he was eccentric, and others that he believed in witchcraft, the Judge charged generally in favor of the will, and the jury took but five minutes to decide the same way.

The Hon. Secretary of War.

The Hon. Secretary of W

REMINISCENCE OF THE WAR OF 1812.

FROM THE MOBILE DAILY ADVERTISES.

MAJOR REUBEN CHAMBERLAIN .- We recorded briefly was at the time of his decease one of the oldest inhabitants of Mobile, and some events in his early life had an important and interesting connexion with the history of this portion of Alabama. In the year 1813, he was an officer in the second regiment of United States Infantry, and came with the forces under Gen-United States Infantry, and came with the forces under Gen. Wilkinson which, on the 13th of April of that year, seized Mobile from the Spaniards, and occupied Fort Charlotte. Our Government had always claimed the country from the Perdido to the Mississippi as a part of the Louisiana purchase, but Spain had insisted that it was a portion of West Florida, and refused to relinquish it. At length Congress, by a recent act, directed the President to take possession of the country, which was done as stated. Fort Charlotte, originally called Fort Conde, was then under commend of Cayetano Perez, who, upon the summons of the American commander, capitulated without firing a gun. For this timid surrender he was accused of treason by the Spanish Government, and having gone to Havana, some years after, was arrested and thrown into the dungeons of the Moro Castle, where he died.

Leaving Col. Constant with a suitable garrison in Fort Charlotte, Gen. Wilkinson proceeded to erect a strong forti-

Leaving Col. Constant with a suitable garrison in Fort Charlotte, Gen. Wilkinson proceeded to erect a strong fortification at Mobile Point, to prevent the entrance of vessels of war into the bay. The company, in which Major Chamberlain was then a lieutenant, assisted in this work. The fortification was placed under the command of Lieut. John Bowyer, and, in honor of him, it was subsequently called "Fort Bowyer."

Charlotte, Gen. Wilkinson proceeded to erect a strong fortification at Mobile Point, to prevent the entrance of vessels of war into the bay. The company, in which Major Chamberlain was then a lieutenant, assisted in this work. The fortification was placed under the command of Lient. John Bowyer, and, in honor of him, it was subsequently called "Fort Bowyer."

In the summer of 1814, British officers in Florida had fomented the hostilities of the Indians, and, on the 15th of September, the notorious Col. Nichols, and the still more infamous Capt. Woodbine, led a force of six hundred warniors and a small body of troops to the investment by land of Fort Bowyer. A fleet of four vessels, bearing plinety-two pieces of cannon, under the command of Sir William H. Percy, a scion of the illustrious house of Northumberland, made an assault upon the fortress from the gulf and bay. Gen. Jackson, then at Mobile, and in command of the Soutlern Military Division, anticipating an attack, had caused the defences to be strengthened and thirty men, and twenty cannon. The whole was placed under the command of Major Lawrence, of the second infamicy, in which Major Chamberlain, then a captain, Chamberlain, who hears this to E. Livingstone Cantain Chamberlain and the cantain of the Cantain Cham

to be strengthened and the garrison to be reinforced with one hundred and thirty men, and twenty cannon. The whole was placed under the command of Major Lawrence, of the second infantry, in which Major Chamberlain, then a captain, had command of a company.

The engagement which now took place is one of the most brilliant in American history; and, as but little is known of it, and it is so intimately connected with the history of Mobile, we republish here the efficial reports, which will lest present the particulars, so creditable to our soldiers, and so present the particulars, so creditable to our soldiers, and so disastrous to the enemy.

Gisastrous to the enemy.

FORT BOWYER, SETTEMBER 11, 1814—120'clock at night.

Sir: After writing the enclosed, I was prevented by the approach of the enemy from sending it by express. At meridian they were under full sail, with an easy and favorable breeze, standing directly for the lort, and at 4 P. M. we opened our battery, which was returned from two ships and two brigs as they approached. The attion became general at alout 20 minutes past 4, and was continued, without intermission on either side, until 7, when one ship and two brigs were compelled to retire. The leading ship, supposed to be the Commodore, mounting twenty-iwo 32-pound carronades, having anchored nearest our battery, was so much disalled, her cable being cut by our shot, that she dritted on shore, within 600 yards of the battery, and the other vessels having got out of our reach, we kept such a tremendous fire upos her that she was set on fire and abandoned by the few of the srew who survived. At 10 P. M. we had the pleasure of wittessing the explosion of her magazine. The loss of lives on board must have been immense, as we are certain no boats left her except three, which had previously gone to her assistance, and one of these I believe was sunk; in fact one of her boats was burnt alongside of her.

The brig that followed her I am certain was much damaged both in hull and rigging. The other two did not approach near enough to be so much injured; but I am confident they did not escape, as a well-directed fire was kept on them during the whole time.

During the action a battery of a 12-pounder and a howitzer was opened on our rear, but without doing any execution, and was silenced by a few shot. Our loss is four privates killed and five privates wounded.

Toward the close of the action the flag-staff was shot away; but the flag was immediately hoisted on a sponge-staff over the parapet. While the flag was down the enemy's own shot completely protected our rear, except the position they had chosen for their battery. Where all behaved well it FORT BOWYER, SEPTEMBER 11, 1814-120'clock at night

quite four guns to one.

We fired during the action between four and five hundred guns, most of them double-shotted, and after the first half hour guns, most of them double-sh but few missed an effect.

SEPTEMBER 16TH, 11 O'CLOCK A. M. Upon an examination of our battery this morning, we find upwards of three hundred shot holes in the inside of the north and east curtains and northeast bastion, of all calibers, from musket ball to 32-pound shot. In the mortheast bastion there were three guns dismounted; one of which, a four pounder, was broken off near the trunnions by a 32-pound shot, and another much battered. I regret to say that both the twenty-four nounders are cracked in such a manner as to render them

tour pounders are cracked in such a manner as to render them unfit for service.

I am informed by two deserters from the land force, who have just arrived here, and whom I send for your disposal, that a reinforcement is expected, when they will doubtless endeavor to wipe off the stain of yestorday.

If you will send the Amelia down we may probably save

If you will send the Amelia down we may probably save most or all of the ship's guns, as her wreek is lying in six or seven feet water, and some of them are just covered. They will not, however, answer for the fort, as they are too short. By the deserters we learn that the ship we have destroyed was the Hermes, but her commander's name they did not recollect. It was the commodore, and he doubtless fell on his quarter-deck, as he had a raking fire upon it at about two hundred yards' distance for some time.

To Captain Sands, who will have the honor of handing you this despatch, I refer you for a more particular account of the movements of the enemy than may be contained in my letter. His services, both before and during the action, were of great importance, and I consider fully justify me in having detained him. Captain Walsh and several men were much burnt by the accidental explosion of two of three cartridges. They are not included in the list of wounded heretofore given.

The enemy's fleet this morning at day-break were at anchor in the channel, about four miles from the fort; shortly after it got under way and stood to s a; after passing the bar they hove to, and boats have been constantly passing between the disabled brig and the others. I presume the former is so much injured as to render it necessary to lighten her.

Fifteen minutes after 1 P. M.—The whole fleet have this moment made sail and are standing to ses.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

Major Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, &c. HEADQUARTERS 7TH MILITARY DISTRICT,

Headquarters 7th Military District,

Mobile, September 17, 1814.

Sir: With lively emotions of satisfaction I communicate that success has crowned the gallant efforts of our brave soldiers in resisting and repulsing a combined British naval and land force which on the 15th instant attacked Fort Bowyer, on the point of Mobile.

I enclose a copy of the official report of Major William Lawrence, of the 2d infantry, who commanded. In addition to the particulars communicated in his letter, I have learned that the ship which was destroyed was the Hermes, of from 24 to 28 guns, captain the Hon. Wm. H. Percy, senior officer in the Gulf of Mexico; and the brig so considerably damaged is the Sophia, 18 guns, Capt. Wm. Lockyer. The other ship was the Carron, of from 24 to 28 guns, Capt. Spencer, sen of Earl Spencer; the other brig's name unknown. On board of the Carron 85 men were killed and wounded, among whom was Col. Nicoll, of the Royal Marines, who lost an eye by a splinter. The land force consisted of 110 marines and 200 Creek Indiana, under the command of Capt. Woodbine, of marines, and about 29 artillerists, with one four and a half inch howitzer, from which they discharged shells and nine-pound shot. They re-embarked the piece and retreated by land towards Pensacola, whence they came.

By the morning report of the 16th there were present in the fort fit for duty, officers and men, 158.

The result of this engagement has stamped a character on the war in this quarter highly favorable to the American arms; it is an event from which may be drawn the most favorable augury.

An achievement so glorious in itself and important in its

augury.

An achievement so glorious in itself and important in it consequences should be appreciated by the Government, and those concerned are entitled to and will doubtless receive the most gratifying evidence of the approbation of their coun-

rymen.
In the words of Major Lawrence "where all behaved well In the words of Major Lawrence "where all behaved well it is unnecessary to discriminate." But, all being meritorious, I beg leave to annex the names of the officers who were engaged and present, and hope they will individually be deemed worthy of distinction.

Major William Lawrence, 2d infantry, commanding; Capt. Walsh, of the artillery; Captains Chamberlaio, Brownlow, and Bradley, of the 2d infantry; Capt. Sands, deputy commissary of ordnance; Lieuts. Villard, Sturges, Conway, H. Sanders, T. R. Sanders, Crooks, Davis, and C. Sanders, all of the 2d infantry.

I am confident that your own feelings will lead you to participate in my wishes on this subject. Permit me to suggest the propriety and justice of allowing to this gallant band the value of the vessel destroyed by them. I remain, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Brigadier General Commanding.
The Hon. Secretars of War.

at Dauphin Island, and brought the full strength of powerful and discomfited forces to bear upon the little fortress on the opposite point. Lawrence, gallantly aided by Major Chamberlain, made such resistance as was in his power, but was at last forced to surrender. The story of this unfortunate affair, which, however, did not detract in the slightest degree from the credit of the American officer, is best told in the officiency which we append cial reports which we append :

cial reports which we append:

Mobile, February 17, 1815.

Sir: It becomes my duty to communicate to you the very unpleasant news of the loss of Fort Bowyer. It was closely invested, by land as well as water, on the 8th instant. On the 10th and 11th I passed a detachment over the bay, with a view to divert the enemy from his object; but it arrived twenty-four hours too late, though time enough to capture one of the enemy's barges with seventeen seamen, who say the garrison capitulated on the 12th; that the besiegers had advanced their works on the land side to within certain musket shot of the parapets of the fort; that the loss and killed on either side is inconsiderable. I am in possession of no other account but that which comes from the prisoners. About thirty of the enemy's vessels, besides boats and barges, are laying within the bar and above Mobile Point, and several ships of the line on the south and west of Dauphin Island. The wind is fair, and I expect the honor of seeing them here every night; it I do, I have great confidence my next will be on a more pleasant subject.

I have the honor to be, &c.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. WINCHESTER, Brig. Gen.
Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

possible.
Captain Chamberlain, who bears this to E. Livingstone Esq , will relate to him every particular, which will, I hope be satisfactory.

I am, with respect, &c.
W. LAWRENCE. Major Gen. Jackson.

Articles of Capitulation,

Agreed upon between Lieut. Col. Lawrence and Maj. Gen. Lambert, for the surrender of Fort Bowyer, on the Mobile Point, 11th of February, 1815:

1. That the fort shall be surrendered to the arms of his Britannic Majesty in its existing state as to the works, ord-nance, ammunition, and every species of military stores.

2. That the garrison shall be considered as prisoners of war, the troops marching out with their colors flying and drums beating, and ground their arms on the glacis—the officers retaining their swords, and the whole to embark in such ships as the British naval commander-in-chief shall appoint.

appoint.

3. All private property to be respected.

4. That a communication shall be made immediately of the same to the commanding officer of the 7th military district of the United States, and every endeavor made to effect an early

the United States, and every endeavor made exchange of prisoners.

5. That the garrison of the United States remain in the fort until 12 o'clock to-morrow, a British guard being put in possession of the inner gate at 3 o'clock to-day, and the British flag be hoisted at the same time; an officer of each service remaining at the headquarters of each commander until the fulfilment of these articles.

Major and Military Secretary. Major and Military Secretary.

Agreed on the part of the Royal navy:

T. H. RICKETS, Captain H. M. ship Vengent.
R. CHAMBERLAIN, 2d regt. U. S. infantry.
W. LAWBENCE, Lieut. Col. 2d infantry comd'g.

Approved, ALEXANDER COCHRANS,
Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's shipping
JOHN LAMBERT, Maj. Gen. commanding. Lawrence and his officers requested a court of inquiry s to the circumstances of this capitulation, and they were hor

orably acquitted of any blame.

After the close of the war, Maj. Chamberlain retired from the army, and has, we believe, constantly resided in this city. His life was prolonged to the ripe old age of 71 years; and, esteemed and respected by all who knew him, his remains now sleep beneath the soil of that city with whose history was so honorably associated.

NEW MODE OF DISCHARGING GUNPOWDER.

Some interesting experiments were recently tried at the Some interesting experiments were recently tried at the Gutta Percha Company's works, Wharf-road, City-road, for the purpose of demonstrating the means by which this extra-ordinary production may be applied to the operation of discharging gunpowder. A galvanic battery was connected with upward of fifty miles of copper wire, covered with gutta percha to the thickness of an ordinary black lead pencil. The wire, which was formed into coils, and which had been prepared for the projected submarine telegraph, was attached to a barge moored in the canal alongside the manufactory, the coils being so fixed together (although the greater portion of them were under water) as to present an uninterrupted communication with the battery to a distance limited at first to fifty-seven miles, but afterwards extended to seventy. A "cartridge," formed with a small hollow roof of gutta perchs, charged with gunpowder, and having an intercommuni-cating wire attached, was then brought into contact with the electric current. The result was, that a spark was produced which, igniting the gunpowder, caused an immediate explo-sion similar to that which would arise from the discharge of

The same process was carried on in various ways, with a view of attesting the efficient manner in which the gutta perha had been rendered impervious to wet, and in one instance cha had been rendered impervious to wet, and in one instance the fusee or cartridge was placed under the water. In this case the efficiency of the insulation was equally well demonstrated by the explosion of the gunpowder at the moment the necessary "contact" was produced; and, by way of showing the perfect insulation of the wire, an experiment was tried, which resulted in the explosion of the fusee from the charge of electricity contained in the coils of wire, three seconds after contact with the battery had been broken. This feature in the experiment was especially interesting from the fact of its removing all difficulty and doubt as to whether the gutta percha would so far protect the wires as to preserve the current of electricity under the most disadvantageous circumstances.

Another experiment was successfully tried, by passing the Another experiment was successfully tried, by passing the electric current to its destination through the human body. Mr. C. J. Wolleston, civil engineer, volunteered to form part of the circuit, by holding the ends of thirty-five miles of the wire in each hand. The wire from the battery was brought to one end of the entire length of seventy miles, and instant explosion of the cartridge took place at the other end. The experiments were altogether perfectly successful, as showing beyond all question that the properties of gutta percha and electricity combined are yet to be devoted to other purposes than that establishing a submarine telegraph.

[Army and Navy Register.

STATISTICS OF THE LATE CENSUS, PREPARED AT THE CENSUS BUREAU.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—SEVENTH CENSUS, 1850.

	Counties.	Dwellings.	Families.	White Males	White Female	Colored Males.	Col'd Females.	Total population	Deaths.	Perms.	Manufacturing establishments.
-	Adams	4,459 455	4,731 455	13,680	12,690 1,134	55	83	26,508	512	2,294 202	118
	BondBoene	1,076 1,352	1,100	3,215	2,921	5	3	2,484 6,144	104	665	17
ğ	Brown	1,353	1,356	3,804	3,380	4	10	7,626	128	897 818	73
ì	Calhoun	1,464	1,566	1,834	4,168 1,396	1	6	8,841 3,231	105	741 205	20
į	Carroll	814 1,169	835 1,245	2,496 3,865	2,087 3,383	0 5	3	4,586	58	482	17 26
1	Champaign	480	480	1,396	1,251	2	0	7,253 2,649	75 00	273	00
100	Clarke	555 1,621	1,621	1,669	1,534	19	19	9,532	30 90	434 636	12 14
	ClayClinton	715 947	720 954	2,265	2,003	11 75	10	4,289 5,139	70 102	237 628	6
	Coles	1,571 7,674	1,592 7,755	4,752	4,547	19	17	9,335	46	996	ō
	Crawford	1,192	1,192	3,660	19,519	10	162	43,385	107	1,857	227
	De Kalb	1,303	1,356	1,899 3,958	1,821	0	0	3,720 7,540	20 88	326 812	0
	De Witt Du Page	1,568	886 1,598	2,554 4,940	2,447 4,347	0	1 0	5,002 9,290	24 126	482 960	18
	Edgar	1,702 595	1,713	5,505	5,136	29	22	10,692	126	1,175	38
	Effiogham	712	713	1,842	1,648	16	18	3,524	36 51	329	7 0
	Franklin	1,431	1,443	4,109 2,906	3,918	23	25 19	8,075 5,681	83 51	. 826 577	4 0
	FultonGallatin	3,811	3,978	11,592	10,900	144	7	22,508	281	1,942	104
	Greene	2,024	2,037	6,492	5,877	35	195	5,448	106	1,155	27
	Hamilton	543 1,058	1,058	1,645 3,271	1,376	32	20	3,023 6,362	115	327 417	7
d	Hancock	2,585 485	2,594 485	7,723	6,910	11 37	8	14,652	201 57	1,167	43
	Henderson	805 772	820 772	2,452	2,158	2	0	4,612	68	420	27
	Iroquois	718	718	2,152	1,873	41	36	3,807 4,149	52 57	281 387	00
į	Jackson	1,038 588	1,060 588	3,037	2,792 1,481	17	16	5,862 3,220	81	604 283	23 00
	Jefferson	1,368 1,222	1,368	4,151	3,932	11	15 25	8,109 7,354	86 151	470 645	44
	Jo Daviess	3,431	3,436	9,905	8,481	121	97	18,604	355	1,370	279
	Kane	2,828	3,087	2,107 8,657	1,989 8,039	9	8 2	4,113	32 211	1,015	49
	Kendall	1,258 2,193	1,258 2,244	4,116 6,883	3,608 6,338	26	32	7,730 13,279	155 174	659 619	100
	Lake	2,455 3,074	2,500 3,163	7,533 9,512	6,654	20	19	14,226	94	1,595	43
	Lawrence	1,057	1,057	3,005	2,838	144	134	6,121	433 68	1,336 656	46 26
	Livingston	905 261	920 267	2,801 827	2,484	0	0	5,292 1,552	78 40	478 185	12 00
	McDonough	835 1,262	844 1,263	2,709	2,419	0 2	0	5,128 7,616	62 81	476 843	14
STATE OF	McHenry	2,650	2,689	7,913	7,064	0	2	14,979	122	1,950	17
	Macon	1,851 693	1,890 693	5,252 2,091	1,897	00	18	3,988	78 45	916 487	17
	Macoupin	2,037 8,490	2,072 3,498	6,433	5,839 8,946	46 216	37 230	12,355 20,436	193 635	1,183	182
	Marion	1,132	1,163 910	3,467	3,249	2	2	6,720 5,180	87	827	9
	Massac	704	704	2,113	1,957	16	6	4,092	68	464 385	11
	Mason	1,041 •,035	1,041	3,161	3,031	13	17 8	5,921 6,349	65 67	727	38
	Mercer	892 1,421	892 1,444	2,796 4,166	2,448	1 25	1 21	5,246 7,679	50 284	517 874	00
	Montgomery	1,051 2,661	1,078 2,724	3,180	3,078	10	8	6,276	111	811	17
	Moultrie	554	554	8,337 1,680	7,602 1,545	67	58	16,064 3,234	148 35	1,574 304	89 11
j	Peoria	1,678 3,036	1,725 3,118	5,360 9,360	4,630 8,101	19 49	11 37	10,020	118	1,058	134
	Perry	967 3,152	973 3,219	2,813 9,670	2,454 9,115	5 16	6	5,278	53	638	7
	Pope	747	747	2,049	1,822	53	51	3,975	22	1,382	37 12
	Pulaski	157 418	163 425	1,181	1,076	0	0	1,606 2,265	16 55	163 266	18
	Putnam	636 2,046	713 2,056	2,063 5,710	1,857 4,987	191	191	3,924	76 167	1,100	26 36
1000	Richland	704 1,246	705 1,246	2,095	1,907	4	6	4,012	64	204	3
	8t. Clair	3,727	3,728	3,706 10,483	9,123	306	269	6,937 20,181	502	1,961	62
	Saline	961 3,173	961 3,196	2,811 9,913	2,684 9,070	50 110	43 135	5,588 19,228	212	678 1,578	11 92
1000	Schuyler	1,783	1,855 1,335	5,514 4,041	5,033 3,858	12	14	10,573 7,914	142	624 712	52 54
	Shelby	1,411	1,411	4,025	3,737	26	19	7,807	60	834	7
	Stephenson	594 1,950	2,052	1,940 6,267	1,770 5,391	0	0	3,710 11,666	43 93	1,179	23 75
	Union	1,991	1,991 1,289	6,381 3,852	5,635 3,718	13 21	23 24	12,052 7,615	103	1,110	76
	Vermillion	1,985 808	1,985	5,904	5,578	5 24	5 26	11,492	175	1,269	15
	Warren	1,401	1,401	4,339	3,823	7	7	4,690 8,176	124	533 956	42
	Wayne	1,288 1,209	1,288 1,226	3,611	3,318	12	12	6,953	102	829 492	9
	White	1,537 923	1,537 923	4,578 2,861	4,238 2,498	58	51	8,925 5,361	116 59	1,101	22 24
	Will	2,796 1,195	2,833 1,208	8,850	7,820	21	12	16,703	231	1,200	94
	Winnebago	1,979	2,126	3,668 6,329	5,432	36 9	31	7,216	102	752 919	10 62
	Woodford	747	749	2,287	2,129	0	0	4,416	39	506	14
	The beautiful and the second of the	146,544	149,153	445,644	400,460	2,756	2,610	851,470	11,619	76,208	3,099
J	ALC: Area are contact on			RECAPIT	ULATIO	N.		TO HELDER	y alast.	tatel (2.19)	dine e
I	Dwelling houses in the State Families in the State		•••••	146,544	Deaths de	cultive	e year		142 10 (1)		11,619 76,208
١	White males				Manufact	uring e	stablish	ments pro	lucing	annually	or salt
۱	White females	e females400,460								ental, Te	3,099
		846,104					WHEELSTON,			STATE OF STREET	CONTRACTOR

JEWISH CUSTOMS-AN INTERESTING CASE.

The Philadelphia Ledger describes an interesting case at aw which was commenced on Tuesday before Judge King, in the Court of Common Pleas of that city. It is a eigned issue, joined between P. S. Rowland, the plaintiff.

the Court of Common Passes of that day. It is a Court of Common Passes of the closed to the policy of the circuit, by holding the ente of thirty-few miles of the court of the circuit, by holding the ente of thirty-few miles of the court of the circuit, by holding the ente of the circuit of the circuit, by holding the ente of the circuit of the circuit of the circuit of the circuit, by holding the enter of the circuit of th

of Constant

SYMMES'S HOLE.

FROM THE NEW HAVEN PALLADIUM.

The old joke about Symmes's Hole is now regarded by some folks as entitled to a little sober consideration. Symmes believed that the earth was hollow at the poles, while astro-